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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Azerbaijani SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Town Plan Information on Baku

DATE DISTR. 14 April 1961

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF
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ten-page report which provides a general physical description of the city of Baku

descriptions, addresses or general locations, and general commentaries on the seven rayony of Baku, trolley routes, and street names and locations

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COUNTRY : USSR (Azerbaijani SSR)
SUBJECT : General Information on Baku

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1. Together with its suburbs Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan SSR, had a population of one million, including Azerbaijanis, an equal number of Armenians and Russians, and Tatars who originated from the Kazanskiye Tatars. Until 1957/1958, the town was divided into eleven municipal districts. At that time, some of the districts were merged, ~~and~~ reducing the number to seven districts: Stalinskiy Rayon, Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, Kirovskiy Rayon, Shaumyanovskiy Rayon, Oktyabrskiy Rayon, Voroshilovskiy Rayon, and Sovyetskiy Rayon.
2. The Stalinskiy Rayon, which was the southwestern part of the town, comprised the Bibi-Eibat workers' quarter (Posiolok) and the directorate of an oil trust called Upravleniye Stalin Neft, to which some twelve oil wells were subordinate. On its north side, this district was bordered by the

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"Paris Commune" shipyard (Sudostroitel'nyi i Sudoremontnyi Zavod Im. Parizhskoy Komuny), which was actually situated in the Voroshilovskiy Rayon. Stalinskiy Rayon also comprised the largest ship building and refitting yard in Baku, Vano - Struya, and included the new ship refitting yard called Sudoremontniye Maysterskiye, which was completed in 1955. According to plan, the "Paris Commune" shipyard was to be transferred to the new yard and thereby vacate its present site for the extension of Primorskoy Bulevar to the military port. Stalinskiy Rayon, which was mainly populated by Russians, also included the town gasworks (Gazoviy Zavod) and two oil industry machine plants subordinate to the trusts called Az - Nefte - Mash: One was called Mekhanicheskiy Zavod Im. Oktyabrskoy Revolyutsii and the other Mekh. Zavod Im. Volobarskogo. The Baku military port (Voyenniy Port) and the Krasin power station, located on Ulitsa Krasina, were also located in this rayon.

3. The Voroshilovskiy Rayon extended to the northeast from Stalinskiy Rayon and was a district of housing estates and institutions. The only industrial enterprise in this rayon was the Paris Commune shipyard. Among others, this district comprised the following:
 - a. Passenger and commercial ports.
 - b. The Caspian Sea Passenger Shipping Directorate (Upravlenye Kaspiyskogo Grazhdanskogo Parokhodstva) and the Fuel Shipping Directorate (Upravlenye Kaspiyskiy Tanker), both of which occupied a multi-storied ^{5/6} building on Ulitsa Voroshilova.

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- c. The Ministry of the Oil Industry (Ministerstvo Neftyanoy Promishlennosti), which occupied a five-story building on Ploshchad Az - Nefte.
- d. The Azerbaydzhan SSR Party Central Committee, which was situated on Lermontov Street.
- e. The town Party committee (Gorkom - Partii), which was situated at 9-11 Chkalova.
- f. The town council (Gor-Sovet), which occupied a long, large five-story building on Kommunisticheskaya.
- g. The University of Baku, which was also located in Kommunisticheskaya, in close proximity to the Gor-Sovet. The presidium of the Azerbaydzhan SSR Supreme Soviet (Prezidium Verkhovnogo Soveta Azerbaydzhana) was situated to the rear of the Presidium building. One of the Academy's institutes was located on Olginskaya, which was also in the Voroshilovskiy Rayon.
- h. The Azerbaydzhan SSR Agitprop Center (Tsentralniy Dom Agitatsii i Propagandy Im. Kirova), also situated on Kommunisticheskaya.
- The main streets in the Voroshilovskiy Rayon were Kommunisticheskaya, Lermontova, the former Kaganovicha (present name unknown), Ploshchad Az - Neft, Prospekt Stalina, and Primorskoy Bulevar.
4. The Ordzhonikidzevkiy Rayon, extended to the east from Voroshilovskiy Rayon and comprised the following institutions:
- a. The Republican KGB directorate, which occupied a gigantic ⁴ five-story building with ~~basements~~ ^{on} on Shaumyana Street.

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- b. The Central Republican MVD and Militia Directorates, which were located at the corner of Prospekt Kirova (popularly called Bolshaya Morskaya) and Shaumyana Street. [redacted] the Militia 50X1-HUM
in 1959
was transferred ~~to~~ a new building on a ~~street~~ ~~called~~ Bazarnaya.

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- c. The buildings occupied by the KGB and the MVD and Militia directorates were situated close to each other. They were separated by a large building which housed officers employed in the Regional Frontier Guard Directorate and their families.
- d. The Regional Frontier Guard Directorate (Upravlenie Pogranichnogo Okruga), which was located directly opposite the MVD and Militia directorate.
- e. The central town post office, which occupied a three-story building at 35 Shaumyana.
- f. An MVD club (Klub MVD), which occupied a new six-story building that was completed in 1958, on the corner of Ulitsa Leytenanta Shmidta and Shaumyana.
- g. A teachers' training college (Ped - Institut), which occupied an old multi-storied (?) building on Shaumyana.
- h. The Azerbaydzhan SSR Council of Ministers (Sovet Ministrov Az. SSR.), which occupied a gigantic building on Ploshchad Stalina, a large new square at the end of Prospekt Stalina. Work started on the construction of the building prior to World War II, and it was completed in 1956/1957. It housed all the Republican ministries except the Ministry of the Oil Industry.

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5. The Shaumyanovskiy Rayon, extended to the east of the Ordzhonikidzevkiy Rayon. Called the "~~Black Town~~" (Cherniy Gorod), this rayon included all the oil processing and refining plants in Baku. The industrial plants and other institutions located in this district were the following:
- a. The Stalin refinery, which was the largest plant of its type in Baku.
 - b. The Zhdanov refinery.
 - c. The Frunze refinery.
 - d. The Dzhaparidze refinery.
 - e. The former Molotov refinery.
 - f. The new BNZ (Bakinskiy Nefteperegonnii Zavod), which was already working to its fullest extent but was still in the process of expansion. The refinery was located between an oil workers' housing project called Posiolok NZS (the meaning of the letters unknown) and a new workers' quarter called Posiolok 8^{moy} KM.
 - g. An extensive ^{area} (~~in~~) site covered by oil tanks.
 - h. The Krasnaya Zvezda power station.
 - i. The large Shaumyan hospital.
 - j. The Kislotniy Zavod (acids factory).
 - k. An oil industry equipment plant called Zavod Neftyanogo Oborudovanya Im. Leytenanta Shmidta, which was the largest plant of those incorporated within the framework of the Azerbaydzhan SSR Ministry of the Oil Industry. this plant had received 50X1-HUM

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1. Two vehicle repair plants: the ARZ (Avtoremontniy Zavod), located in the center of the district, and another plant (name unknown) located in the vicinity of the Leytenanta Shmidta oil equipment plant, between the Montana and Kishly quarters.
 - m. The central oil industry supply stores of the Azerbaydzhan SSR (Tekh. Snab Az-Nefti), which were located in the center of the district.
 - n. A meat combine (Myaso-Kombinat), cement, macaroni and biscuit factories, and a central metal store (Glav - Metalo - Sklad), which supplied various raw metals to the entire republic, were located in the Kishly Quarter of this district.
6. The Kirovskiy Rayon extended to the north of the Shaumyanovskiy Rayon and was an entirely residential district, which had been inhabited only by Azerbaydzhanis. The district had no industry, and the only institutions worthy of mention were the following:
- a. A television station.
 - b. Polytechnic Institute (Politekhicheskiy Institut) for which new buildings had been constructed in 1957, when it was separated from the Industrial College (Industriyalniy Institute).
 - c. A large new civilian hospital, which was opened in 1958.
7. The Oktyabrskiy Rayon included the town's northern quarters and was populated mainly by Armenians. The following were located in this district.
- a. A new Medical Institute (Med Institut) building, which was opened in 1954.
 - b. The new Teachers' College building (Ped-Institut).

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- c. The Azizbekov Oil and Chemistry Institute (Azerbaydzhanskiy Institut Nefti i Khimii Im. Azizbekova), which was the new name of the Azizbekov industrial college at 20 Prospekt Lenina.
- d. The Semashko hospital, which was the largest in the town.
- e. New sports stadium, which was constructed in 1955/1956.
- f. Race course.
- g. Broadcasting station.
- h. Central passenger railroad station and the Sabunchinskiy Vokzal electric train station, which connected the town with its suburbs. In 1957, the electric railroad was extended to Artem Island, which was located 70 kilometers from the center of Baku and was connected by a dam to the mainland. This branch line, which was first used in 1959, led to the new industrial center of Baku called Sumgait, which was situated some 35 kilometers from the town on the way to Makhachkala.
8. The Sovetskiy Rayon, which included the town's western quarters, was mainly a residential district. Some 90 percent of its inhabitants were Azerbaydzhanis.
9. The following streets in Baku were considered to compose the town center: Ulitsa Kommunisticheskaya, Prospekt Stalina, Prospekt Kirova, Ulitsa 28 Aprela, Prospekt Lenina, and Primorskoy Bulevard, with streets such as Ulitsa Voroshilova, Ulitsa Zevina, Ulitsa Krasnoarmeyskaya, and other side streets.
10. The town's public transport facilities were provided by trolleybuses, streetcars, buses, and taxis as follows:

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a. The seven trolleybus routes:

- (1) Route No. 3 - The central railroad station, Ulitsa Svobody, Prospekt Stalina, Ulitsa Chkalova, Ulitsa Komunisticheskaya, Ulitsa Zevina, Prospekt Stalina, Ulitsa Svobody, and back to to the central railroad station.
- (2) Route No. 2 - The central railroad station, Ulitsa Svobody, Prospekt Stalina, Ulitsa Zevina, Ulitsa Komunisticheskaya, Ulitsa Chkalova, Plosh. Az-Neft, and back via Prospekt Stalina and Ulitsa Svobody to the central railroad station.
- (3) Route No. 1 - Ulitsa Svobody, Plosh. Stalina, Prospekt Stalina, Plosh. Az-Neft, and back via the same streets to Plosh. Svobody.
- (4) Route No. 4 - Plosh. Kirova, Ulitsa Komunistiches-Kaya, Ulitsa Lermontova, the Kirov municipal park, and back.
- (5) Route No. 5 - The Central railroad station, Ulitsa Svobody, Prospekt Stalina, Plosh. Az-Neft, Ulitsa Chkalova, Ulitsa Komunisticheskaya, Ulitsa Zevina, Prospekt Stalina, Prospekt Kirova, Ulitsa Krasnoarmeyskaya, the Semashko hospital, and back.
- (6) Route No. 6 - Ulitsa Svobody, Prospekt Kirova, Ulitsa Krasnoarmeyskaya, Semashko hospital, and back.
- (7) Route No. 7 - Plosh. Az-Neft, Ulitsa Krasina, Krasin power station, and back.

b. Following were among the ten streetcar routes in Baku (services on Prospekt Stalina, Ulitsa Komunisticheskaya, Ulitsa Chkalova, etc., had been discontinued):

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- (1) Route No. 1 - From Plosh. Az-Neft to the Krasin power station (according to plan, this service was to be discontinued).
- (2) Route No. 2 - From the central railroad station to the Sovetskiy Rayon.
- (3) Route No. 3 - The railroad freight station (Baku - Tovarnaya), the central passenger station, Prospekt Lenina, the electric railroad station (Sabunchinskiy Vokzal), Ulitsa Surakhanskaya, Ulitsa Gorkogo, and back.
- (4) Route No. 4 - Ul. 9⁻⁸⁰ Yanurarya, Ulitsa 28⁻⁸⁰ Aprela, via the Shaumyanvskiy Rayon to the Krasnaya Zvezda power station, and back.
- (5) Route No. 5 - The railroad freight station, central passenger station, the electric railroad station, via the Oktyabrskiy Rayon to the Semashko hospital, and back.
- (6) Route No. 6 - From the Krasnaya Zvezda power station to the Lenin cotton weaving mill and back. The Lenin mill was located on the road to Zykh village. An oxygen plant called Kislородniy Zavod was located on the righthand side of this road coming from Baku, some three kilometers from the Lenin mill. In 1944, the oxygen plant, which was located about ten kilometers from the Krasnaya Zvezda power station, produced liquid oxygen.

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- (7) Route No. 8 - From the central passenger railroad station to the Montina quarter and back.
- (8) Route No. 12 - From the central railroad station to the Oktyabrskiy Rayon and back.
- (9) Route No. 13 - From Ulitsa 9^{-go} Yanvarya (a main street of Baku) to the Tekh-Snab-Az-Nefti stores.

c. [redacted] taxi stands in Baku [redacted]
[redacted] Ploshchad Kirova, Ploshchad
Az Nefti, and Sabunchinskiy Vozkal.

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d. The streetcar and trolleybus garages were located near the central railroad freight station. [redacted]
[redacted]

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11. The Port of Baku, with the exception of the military area, comprised 36 docks, of which two were for passengers and the remainder for freight, oil, etc. The main freight docks for general cargos were Nos. 25 and 26, alongside of which all the general cargo warehouses were concentrated.

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